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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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A WORLD OF LITTLE THINGS.

A little trill of laughter, a chord in nature's song;
A little deed of righteousness to stand against the wrong;
A little duty heeded; a little honor won;
A little hill surmounted, and a little kindness done;
A little labor daily; a little prayer and praise;
A little act of kindness to gladden weary days;
And so the whole creation to its ceaseless Heaven swings,
For little man is living in a world of little things.

A little hope to cheer us, although it waiteth still;
A little fire for comfort when Winter nights are chill;
A little dream, God-given, to bless us on the way;
A little welcome waiting us at ending of the day;
A little purpose shining through every deed we do;
A little bunch of roses to overspread the rue;
A little peace surpassing to which the spirit clings,
For little man is living in a world of little things.

A little hope, a little love, a little toil and rest;
A little glimpse beyond the veil, a little problem guessed;
A little faith, a little doubt, a little blinded trust;
A little halting journey, and a little of its dust;
A little knowledge merely of little ways we wend;
A little dream of Heaven awaiting at the end;
A little struggling upward, although on broken wings,
For little man is living in a world of little things.

—Alfred J. Waterhouse.

The Economical Pirate.

By CHARLES GLEIG.

Uncle Jonah was the only sailor in our family, and that was one too many. Undeterred by his Christian name, he ran away from home in boyhood and began his notorious marine career as a stowaway in an Australian clipper. I can understand that the family life must have jarred upon him, for my grandfather was a Methodist preacher of the narrowest type, and Uncle Jonah's boyhood was soured by a surfeit of chapel going and long family prayers.

For 20 years or so Uncle Jonah held no communication with his bereaved family, who alluded to him as "a lost vessel," and regarded his probable decease with equanimity. Then he reappeared, with rings in his ears and a a roll of banknotes in his pocket, and his early follies were condoned. Unlike most sailors, Uncle Jonah had developed thrifty habits. For the first week or two his reputation as a man of substance enabled him to "sponge" upon the frequenters of the village inn; but after that people began to resent his stinginess, and the hospitable stream of free drinks ceased to flow; thereupon Uncle Jonah went no more to the Goat and Compasses, and began to tire of pastoral life. Soon he went afloat again, securing the command of a tramp steamer bound for the Gold coast with a cargo of square gin and condemned rifles.

I bade him farewell in the Southampton docks one bleak evening in February. His parting words astonished me.

"James, my lad," he said boastfully, "I'm going to make my fortune this voyage, and if I ever come back I'll make a gentleman of you."

The doubtful prospect of becoming a gentleman without individual exertion did not lure me into idle habits. There was the chance, too, that Uncle Jonah might be drowned. I pursued my vocation (as we pressmen phrase it) until I rose to the position of reporter on the Daily Scum.

Years passed, but no tidings of Uncle Jonah ever reached me, until one day, in the ordinary course of business, I was sent to Bow street police court to write up a case of piracy on the high seas that promised to afford good copy. The intelligent reader will have guessed that the accused person proved to be my Uncle Jonah; but I need hardly say that I was wholly unprepared to find a relative in the dock.

My professional zeal enabled me to stifle any emotion that might have interfered with the business in hand. If a man possesses the true journalistic instinct he is capable of writing a descriptive article on the vivisection of his own father, and will take pride in the task.

I recognized Uncle Jonah directly he stepped into the dock. He had aged a little, for his black beard was streaked with gray and his keen, ferrety face had grown haggard; but he did not appear to be greatly cast down by his misfortunes. To say that he bore himself with dignity (I took the liberty of saying this in my report) would be inaccurate. Uncle Jonah never had any dignity, being one of those familiar, vulgar persons in whose company even the dignity of others withers like a leaf in autumn. His shifty eyes explored the dingy court and rested for a moment on the reporters' table. He recognized me and winked.

The evidence taken that morning was purely formal, and, pending the attendance of some important witnesses, the prisoner was remanded in custody. I foresaw that the coming trial would be made to excite exceptional interest, cases of piracy being comparatively rare. I was eager to secure the first "interview" with Uncle Jonah, and to this end I played the useful card of our relationship for all it was worth. The inspector of police, after pocketing a sovereign, confessed himself unwilling to resist the appeals of the prisoner's beloved nephew. I was permitted to spend half an hour in the cell, on condition that I made no professional use of the interview. The exigencies of journalism obliged me to pledge my word to the inspector, though I foresaw the impossibility of keeping my promise.

And this is the story of baffled piracy as told by my Uncle Jonah. I relate it as nearly as possible in his own words, omitting his lurid maritime explicatives:

"In these days of keen competition," said Uncle Jonah, "it's no sort of good, my lad, trying to run a pirate craft on old fashioned lines. A hundred years ago, or maybe, fifty, one could afford to ship a strong crew and give the men a fair percentage of the profits; but nowadays there's the stokers and engineers to settle with, the coal bill's something awful, and you must employ a few trained gunners besides. Steam's played Old Harry with piracy, and spiled the slave trade. To start with, there's the cost of the plant. Eighty years ago they could build a wooden line of battle ship for 100,000 quid; now you can't buy a 400-ton steam yacht at the figure. Well, I needn't go into details, and there isn't time, but even a land lubber can see that only millionaires can run a pirate on their own."

"Then how did you get the money to fit out your ship?" I asked.

Uncle Jonah winked and spat skilfully into the corner of the cell. "The Falcon was run by a syndicate of Germans," he said, "and my instructions was to attack nothin' but British ships. If I knew the names of the shareholders I'd give 'em to you, but they always paid my salary through an agent."

"What did you earn, Uncle?" I asked.

"Two hundred quid a month and 5 percent commission," he replied. "The first mate was to get a hundred," he added, "and the seamen and stokers six quid a week."

"Then the wages bill must have been very heavy," I suggested.

"That's where you're wrong, James," said my uncle. "In the old fashioned way of business the Falcon would have wanted a crew of about 50 hands, and the company wouldn't have paid 10 percent unless we'd captured a mail steamer or two every month. As I said just now, a modern pirate's got to be run on economical lines, so the stingy directors only allowed me a dozen hands, including the cook, who was under contract to fight as well as stew."

"A dozen hands!" I echoed, incredulously.

"The rest was dummies," growled Uncle Jonah, "mechanical dummies, my boy, made in Germany," he added, cynically, "like the war office field guns."

"I can't see how you can construct a fighting dummy," I objected, "else our war office would have adopted the patent."

"These didn't fight," said Uncle Jonah. "They was only meant to frighten the passengers of the mails we stopped. Ever seen the innards of a Waterbury watch?"

I nodded.

"Well, these dummies were worked on much the same lines. Their innards was chock-a-block with long steel springs, James, and the wigs and beards made 'em look as fierce as if they was fed on raw beef. Some of 'em could do the cutlass exercise, others used to walk up and down the deck on rails, and one used to lean over the fo'c'sle rail and spit, as natural as life. The works was fitted to go for two hours; after that you had to wind 'em up afresh.

"We had 30 of them German dummies," continued Uncle Jonah, "and if you'd seen 'em half a cable away you'd have taken your davy they was as 'uman as any other pirates. I believed in the beggars myself, James; that's where I made my bloomin' error."

I wrung his hand in silent sympathy and resumed my notes.

"In bad weather," continued Uncle Jonah, "we had to keep tarpaulin covers over 'em, unless we sighted a prize; and when we got into the tropics some of the faces, which was made of compo., began to melt."

"That was awkward," I continued.

"No, we carried a few spare faces and shifted the old 'uns. There's many a human man'd be glad to 'ave his face shifted the same, and wimmin, too, for the matter of that. I knew a gal once in Liverpool, whose face—Well, never mind about that," he broke off; "wimmin ain't likely to trouble about me any more in this world. Take my advice, James, and steer clear of females. They cost a man a lot more than they're worth, and if one could only make a female dummy to cook and sew on buttons—"

But my uncle's view on women were not original.

Gently, but firmly I resisted his digression, for our time was short and facts meant money.

"The burst-up came about in this way," Uncle Jonah resumed. "We'd taken one good prize in the Atlantic, and sent all hands comfortably to the bottom, when the agent sent a code message saying as how the Cape mail, with di'monds and gold aboard, would be off Madeira on a certain date he mentioned. I managed to fill up with coal from an old bark, which gave us the devil's own trouble to sink after we'd done with her, and then steamed south in good time to look after the Rhodes Castle. She was timed to leave Madeira in the forenoon, and I wanted to overhaul her in daylight, so as to let the crew and passengers take stock of our dummies. These mails carry a lot of people, you know, and one had to put 'em in a blue funk, else they'd have shown fight.

"She was well up to time, and we sighted her about six bells (3 p. m.) in the afternoon watch, coming along at 16 knots through a sea as smooth as a duck pond. As luck would have it, there wasn't so much as a sailing ship within 20 miles, and I made sure of them di'monds and the gold.

"Between you and me, James, I meant to retire from business if we pulled it off, and I shouldn't have been over particular about settling up with the syndicate."

This confession of dishonesty pained me, but I let it pass. To reprove a pirate for swindling his employers seemed, on the whole, inconsistent.

"We slowed down," continued Uncle Jonah, impressively, "wound up all the dummies, and stood by to give her a couple of rounds from our 4.7 gun. The chap who boxed that gun had been a navy man, and he could hit a funnel at 1000 yards four times out of six. He got 10 quid a week from the syndicate and he said it was a nice little addition to his service pension of 18 pence a day.

"When the Rhodes Castle closed within about five cables I gave the word and ran up the black flag. The navy man let rip, and the foremost funnel went over like a candle in a hot room. The second shot carried away the chart house and part of the bridge, and then the captain stopped engines.

"Now, you must bear in mind that we only had 12 hands besides the German dummies, and the mail boat carried a big crew without reckoning the passengers. We could have sunk her in half an hour, but it was no good doing that till I'd got the stuff out of her.

"My plan was this: I left the mate and the navy man in charge of the Falcon, and took the other none along with me in the boat to overhaul the mail. We was armed, of course, but I trusted more to the lurid dummies than our revolvers, and I told the mate not to close nearer to the mail than 500 yards. At that distance our dummies looked right enough, but they seemed a bit stiff in the joints at close quarters. Perhaps I was a bit flurried. Anyway, I didn't notice anything wrong with the mate when I give him the orders. When we got alongside the mail I hailed the captain and told him to send all hands forward except himself and the mates. Then we boarded the ship, and I had a few words with the captain. I told him we'd come for the gold and the di'monds and the loose cash and the wimmin's jewelry, and if they gave any trouble I should sink the ship with all hands. I meant to sink her anyway, but there wouldn't have been any sense in making them desperate. My instructions from the agent was to sink every prize we took and spare no lives. It sounds a bit harsh, James, but a pirate can't afford to be tender hearted nowadays, or he'd have a dozen warships after him inside a month. When we captured the Oceanica (she was supposed to have struck an iceberg, you'll remember) the navy man and that fat headed mate of mine wanted to take their pick of the wimmin; but that was clean against the contract, and I wouldn't allow it.

"The skipper cheered up considerable when I told him we hoped to get through the job without cutting a throat, and he handed over the keys of the safe like a lamb. Those two shots from the 4.7 had done our business, and to look at the Falcon you'd never have doubted she carried a strong crew of out and out murderers. 'See here, captain,' says I, pointing to my vessel, 'you might manage to hobble me and my search party; but if we don't get safe back to the Falcon in half an hour, my mate has orders to blow this hooker out of the water.'

"'Very well,' says he; 'I'm helpless, and you're free to gut my ship. Since you mean to avoid bloodshed, I'll give you every facility.'

"'Right,' says I, 'this is a matter of business, and the sooner we get through with it the better. Tell the crew and passengers to fork out every sixpence they've got on them, and the wimmin to dub up their jewelry. Let your mate go round with a bread bag and make the collection. He's got rather the cut of a church warden.'

"'You might do without the jewelry,' said the cap'n.

"'Well, the married wimmin may keep their weddin' rings,' says I. 'It's quite irregular, but I'm a widower myself.'

"With that I followed the captain down to the strong room, taking four hands with me to carry up the gold. My idea was to hang on to the di'monds myself till I could get 'em under lock and key in my own cabin. So you see, James, I couldn't avoid going below to the strong room, and if that lurid ass of a mate had obeyed orders I might have been in South America by now, living like a lord mayor."

At this point in his narrative my Uncle Jonah fell into a gloomy reverie from which I had to rouse him before he resumed it.

"There was 100,000 quids' worth of gold in that strong room, or I'm a liar," he continued, "and enough di'monds to have half filled a bread bag. It took us some time to get the gold on deck and lower it into the boat, but I never tackled any job that seemed to tire me so little. When I got on deck the third time I saw in a shake that something was wrong. The crew and passengers of the mail was all craning their necks over the side and staring at the Falcon.

"I took a peep at her myself, and blamed if the mate hadn't closed in that near that you could have heaved a biscuit aboard her. The fool must have been drunk, I suppose, or he'd have had the sense to know that he was risking all our necks and his own, too. The Falcon was so near us I could easily see myself that the pirates on deck were dummies. They were working well enough to take in a stranger, but some of the passengers were looking through their binoculars, and that fairly turned me faint with funk.

"We might have pulled through after all, but just as I was shouting to the mate to get further off the spitting dummy got out of gear. As I told you just now, the innards of the dummies was full of long steel springs, and they had to be oiled twice a week. Oiled they were, too, so it was no fault of mine that about three fathoms of spring came jerking out of the spitting dummy's ugly mug, in full sight of everybody. Now, it stands to reason no human man can spit up 20 feet of steel springs, and the people on the mail knew that as well as I did. The loose end of the spring whipped round the neck of the next dummy, and the bloomin' image kept on workin' as if it rather liked that sort of a collar. The passengers began to laugh, then the crew laughed; and, when they'd done laughing, they just tumbled aft in a heap and made prisoners of us before we could shoot a dozen of them. That's what comes of trusting your life to goods made in Germany," concluded Uncle Jonah. "If you want to do me a kindness, James, find out who made that spitting dummy, and drop him down a sewer."

* * * *

My interview with Uncle Jonah, which duly appeared in the Daily Scum next day, procured me a very acceptable position on the paper. A few weeks later I had the privilege of witnessing and reporting the execution.

Poor Uncle Jonah! His savings went to some service to me.—The King.

REVIVAL OF SARGOL.

An Old Wisconsin Sport to Be Played This Season.

Several of the residents of Merill Park, Milwaukee, Wis., have started out to revive interest in the old-fashioned game of sargol. An association has been formed, grounds will be selected, and as soon as the weather permits the game will be played. It meets many of the requirements of golf, without the expensive paraphernalia, and requires quickness of eye, agility, and accuracy of aim. There are many points about the game which make it not unlike duck-on-the-rock that most boys have played. A plot of land, about 75 feet long and 25 feet wide, is required to play the game, or a piece about the size of the average tennis court. It may be either grassed or hard gravel, grass being preferable.

Any number less than a dozen can play, 12, however, being about the right number for each side. The captain of each side is known as the browner, while he chooses two from his team to act as hackles. Each player is provided with a stone worn smooth upon one side and as nearly oblong as possible, weighing from eight to 10 pounds. These are officially known as the "lapids." Near the centre and at one end of the course is placed the basicalapid, a stone about a foot high and a cuneiform shape. The two browners decide which side will be in, and the side that has its innings advances about 50 feet distant from the basicalapid, each man carrying his lapid, except the browner, who places it on top of the basicalapid. Then the men hurl the lapids one at a time at the browner's lapid, the hackles keeping count of hits and misses. If the browner's lapid is knocked down it scores 10 and is immediately replaced. If a hackle succeeds in displacing it, it counts 20. If a lapid swabs the basicalapid, that is, fouls it, 10 is deducted from the score. After each man has had his turn the side is out and the other side comes in. Three innings usually constitute a game, and the side having the highest score wins.—New York Post.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Of the 41,000,000 people in England more than half of them live on an income of less than $12 a week, and the earnings of 7,000,000 of this number do not exceed $6 a week for the family.

The Italian government has just erected a fortress on the great Chaberton summit, opposite Briancon, for the defence of the Simplon tunnel. This fort is 10,600 feet high, and is believed to be the most elevated fortified point in the world.

The astronomer has heat-measuring devices that can detect infinitessimal variations of temperature, and indicate the heat of stars distant millions of miles from our earth, and chemical compounds sensitive to light that our eyes never can see.

Pigmies are now found only in the interior of Africa. A German anthropologist shows that they once lived in Switzerland and Alsace and in Silesia down to the tenth century, and that some of the Alsace race were less than four feet in height.

Few people realize that they are eating an English knight when they saw their way into a sirloin steak. A fine loin of beef was once set before King Charles I., and as he was a bit hungry, he said that the meat was good enough to be knighted, and gave it the title of Sir Loin.

The earliest extant manuscript of the Hebrew Old Testament is a copy of the Pentateuch, now in the British museum, and assigned to the ninth century, and the earliest manuscript bearing a precise date is a copy of the prophets, at St. Petersburg, dated A. D. 916, while the majority of the manuscripts belong to much later periods.

Dr. F. A. Barton, president of the Aeronautical Institute of England, announces that he is building an airship, which will be fitted with 150-horse-power motors. If this is successful he will build one which will carry motors of 500 or 600 horse-power, and will be able to fly from 60 to 80 miles an hour. He has devised a system, he says, whereby the size of the supporting balloon decreases as the size of the aercplanes increase, and he thinks he has solved the proolem of the commercial airship.

She Could Read Writing.

An insurance agent with an office downtown, who, like other business men, dictates his correspondence to a stenographer and sends out his letters typewritten, was waited on the other day by one of his customers, an elderly woman from a New Jersey town. She was angry all the way through and at first the agent could not understand what about. He was polite, but she would not be appeased. Finally out it came.

"You needn't send me any more printed letters," said she. "I can read writin'."—New York Sun.

The English Language.

So far from there being any real danger of the defilement of the language by the profusion of Briticisms of Americanisms, of Canadianisms and Australianisms, of New Zealandisms—if such exist, as no doubt they do—English is really the most fortunate of all modern tongues in that it has so many sources of refreshment, so varied, so remote from each other.—Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine.

More than half the external business of Costa Rica is with the United States.

THE IOWA BRAND IS NOT TO HIS LIKING.



NEED OF PROTECTION

WHY WE CAN EXPORT MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Because the Domestic Producer, Being Assured of the Home Market, Can Increase His Output and Sell His Surplus In Foreign Countries.

We are asked to make answer to the following:

"Minneapolis, Minn.—In preparing for a debate on protective tariff and tariff for revenue only, I have come to a question which seems to me to be beyond reason. The question is, Why do we need protection for our industries when our commodities are exported to nearly all parts of the globe?—J. A. Hinsmark."

ANSWER.

Your question, "Why do we need protection for our industries when our commodities are exported to nearly all parts of the globe?" will not appear, upon examination, so far "beyond reason" as you seem to think. First of all, out of our total annual production of $15,000,000,000 in manufactured products only three per cent., or $450,000,000, are exported to foreign countries. The remaining ninety-seven per cent. is consumed by our own people. The need and the function of a protective tariff is to insure to our manufacturers this market which consumes ninety-seven per cent. of their output. Protection says to these manufacturers: "This market, this opportunity is yours. Make the most of it." How do they make the most of it? Under the guarantee of settled and stable conditions which insure to them a market for their output these manufacturers have so expanded, so improved, so developed manufacturing methods and processes; by the introduction of labor saving machinery they have so cheapened the cost of products or have so lowered the percentage that the labor cost bears to the finished article that they have gradually and steadily, and, in the final outcome, immensely cheapened the general average of prices in this market as compared with prices for similar articles in periods of time prior to the full development of the protective policy.

This could not be done in the face of the uncertainties and dangers of foreign competition. Before the manufacturer can decide upon his total output for the current season or year he must know upon what market he can depend. Knowing this and being assured that through the operations of the protective tariff this market cannot be taken away from him, he can now proceed with certainty, method and exactness. We will suppose he has arranged to produce 1000 units and has made all his preparations for such a production. It turns out that owing to the superior style, finish and quality of the goods produced or for some other reason he can find a sale for something more than his 1000 units in foreign countries. He can very easily increase his output to 1500 units, we will say, and in so doing will diminish the percentage of cost of production. To illustrate: He can produce 1500 tons of hardware or 1500 yards of cloth at a much lower percentage of cost for the 1500 than for the 1000 tons or yards originally arranged for. Hence it will follow that he can market his surplus production, if necessary, in foreign countries at a slightly lower rate than that which prevails in the home market. Not much of this kind of discount on export sale, however, is done. The amount is greatly exaggerated by those who oppose the policy of protection. It stands to reason that when the producing capacity of our manufactories is pressed to its limit to supply the home demand, as is actually the case in the existing conditions of phenomenal prosperity, our producers will not feel greatly tempted to sell goods abroad at a reduced price, and they are not doing this to any considerable extent What they are doing is to employ American labor and pay American wages to vast numbers of American workers, and the country is growing richer and richer by leaps and bounds as the result of this eminently wise and sensible policy.

Take away protection and you open this vast market of 80,000,000 of liberal consumers to the competition of depressed and overloaded industries in the Old World, where the price of labor is from one-half to one-quarter the standard of American wages. For example: German is now undergoing a period of hard times. A similar condition prevails in England. Both of those countries would be greatly relieved and enriched if they could dump their surplus products upon the United States market. This they are unable to do because of our protective tariff. To permit them to do this would be to displace an equal amount of domestic production and with it a corresponding amount of employment and wages in this country. Either that, or we would be compelled to put in force in this country a general and sweeping reduction of wages in order to lower the cost of production so as to be able to still control the market against foreign competition. There being practically no other way of reducing production cost, the reduction must mainly fall upon wages.

The protective tariff says this shall not be done, and it will not be done so long as the right to control the great domestic market is reserved to the general body of domestic producers.

Our foreign trade in manufactured products is a mere bagatelle, a drop in the bucket. It must always remain so, at least so long as the wide difference between the American rate of wages and standard of living and the rate of wages and standard of living which prevail in foreign countries is maintained.

For many years it was the favorite contention of free traders that our country could not maintain a protective tariff and at the same time carry on trade with the balance of the world. Events have proven the utter falsity of this contention. Under the operation of a purely protective tariff in the last six years the foreign trade of the United States has nearly doubled, our exports of manufactured products for foreign countries have doubled as compared with 1895, and our sales of agricultural products and raw materials have correspondingly increased. At the same time, owing to conditions of great prosperity which have prevailed here, our purchases of commodities and materials of foreign countries have enormously increased, having now reached upward of one billion dollars annually. We are, as a matter of fact, considering our ability to produce at home most of the things that we require, the most liberal purchasing nation on earth.

The fact that our purchases from are less than our sales to foreign countries is due wholly to the operation of the protective tariff. It enables us to take our pay in money or its equivalent—such as the cancellation of foreign debts, the liquidation of two hundred millions annually paid to foreign owners of ships, the seventy-five millions annually expended in foreign countries by American tourists—instead of receiving our pay in foreign made merchandise we get our pay virtually in cash. Our apparent trade balances for the last six years have averaged from four hundred and fifty millions to six hundred millions a year. In those six years we have paid enormous sums in liquidation of debts owed to foreigners in repurchase of American securities owned abroad, and at the same time these trade balances have enabled us to take care of the two hundred millions yearly of freight charges and the seventy-five millions yearly of money spent by our tourists abroad. All this time we have kept our own labor employed and have increased in wealth at a rate hitherto unknown in the history of nations.

We maintain the protective tariff because of its known fruits. We reject the free trade policy because of its known disasters and horrors. We have a condition of absolute free trade between forty-five States and Territories, the largest free trade nation in any part of the world, but to the outside world we say, "We are sufficient unto ourselves so far as our mechanical ingenuity, our enterprise, our inventiveness and our skill enable us to supply our own wants. We propose that this republic shall do its own work." That is protection. The wisest and best brains in the country have accepted this policy as final and permanent in its relation to the prosperity of the country. If we can maintain protection and prosperity at home, while at the same time selling to the outside world all surplus of production so much the better for us.

Iowa Farmers Protectionists.

The farmers of Iowa are protectionists. They have reaped the full benefit of the good times. In fact the farmers and the railroads have been well up in the procession of prosperity. The farmers say that present times are good enough for them. One farmer writes to the Capital that he is not specially concerned about the millions the Steel Trust is making, for the reason that he has observed that when the iron and steel industry is prostrate everything else is prostrate. Therefore he is willing for the Steel Trust to make money.—Des Moines Capital.

Handed Back.

For the Presidential campaign of 1904 the "Iowa idea" is handed back to those who have conceived it by the leader of the Republican party and, we believe, the choice of the electors of the United States.—New York Press.

NOTHING TOO SMALL TO STEAL.

City Merchant Complains of the Prevalence of Dishonesty.

"The old saying that nothing is too small to steal is exemplified in our business," said a manufacturer of custom-made clothing. "Our thread gives us lots of trouble. We have to keep a watchful eye upon it. The case in which it is kept is under the supervision of our most trusted employe. If he chose to be dishonest he could rob us of $5,000 a year and we would be none the wiser. We would, perhaps, notice that we were using more thread than usual, but the excess might be attributed to other causes.

"We have to check out every spool we give to our tailors. Even at this we are in danger of having a cheaper grade substituted. The difference in the price of the spools may be only one or two cents, but it offers a temptation if the scheme can be worked on a large scale. Some years ago we were forced to the conclusion that a 'fence' was being operated to dispose of stolen thread. The spools were sold by peddlers from house to house. This suspicion caused large establishments to have each spool stamped with dyes which cut into the wood, stating that the thread was stolen from such and such a shop, the name of which was stamped on the spool."

THE PRESIDENT WELCOMED

San Francisco Greets Him With Unbounded Enthusiasm.

IGNITES A $115,000 MORTGAGE

Banqueted by the Citizens' Committee at the Palace Hotel—In His Speech Roosevelt Says That Our Currency System Should Be Made More Elastic—Suggests Further Financial Legislation.

San Francisco, Cal.—President Roosevelt arrived here and rode for miles between walls of densely packed, cheering humanity. M. H. De Young made the speech of welcome. Admiral Bickford, of the British Pacific squadron, conveyed the good wishes of King Edward, and said that the arrival of the flagship to assist in the greeting was another instance of the cordial relations existing between the two nations. President Roosevelt begged that his good wishes be given to His Majesty.

Before entering his carriage Mr. Roosevelt warmly shook hands with Engineer McGrail and Fireman Everly, who had piloted him safely from the South. In the parade the line was headed by a troop of colored cavalry—an innovation.

At the Y. M. C. A. Building a throng had assembled to see the burning of mortgages representing the total indebtedness of $115,280. The President, by request, touched a lighted match to the documents, and as the flames licked up the papers he joined with the assemblage in singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

The President was banqueted at night at the Palace Hotel by the Citizens' Committee. In his speech the President said:

"There is unquestionable need of enacting further financial legislation, so as to provide greater elasticity in our currency system. At present there are certain seasons during which the rigidity of our currency system causes a stringency which is very unfortunate in its effects. In my judgment, the Congress that is to assemble next fall should take up and dispose of the pressing questions relating to banking and currency. I believe that such action will be taken, and I am sure that it ought to be taken. It is needed in the interest of the business world, and it is needed even more in the world of producers, of earth tillers, of men who make their living by the products of the farm and ranch. Such action would supplement in fitting style the excellent work that already has been done in recent years, as regards our monetary system."

Before his arrival here President Roosevelt visited Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alta. He was greeted by President David Starr Jordan, the faculty and students, to whom he delivered a brief address.

SIGNS DRASTIC LIBEL LAW.

Governor Pennypacker Refers to His Being Cartooned as a Dwarf.

Harrisburg, Pa. — Governor Pennypacker signed the Grady-Salus libel bill, and issued a long statement giving his reasons for so doing. The bill, which increases the liability of newspapers for carelessness, does not affect the weeklies. Daily newspapers are required to print in each issue the names of the responsible publishers and editors.

The Governor says reputable newspapers need have no fear of the new law, and that if it fails to accomplish the ends desired it can be amended or repealed. He refers to a cartoon in which he was pictured as "an ugly little dwarf" standing on a stool which had been so placed that the starting of the wheels of "a huge printing press" would throw him to the ground. Put into words the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the Government. This attitude, Mr. Pennypacker says, a self-respecting people will not permit to be long maintained.

BUSINESS MEN ENJOINED.

Omaha Labor Unions Secure a Sweeping Counter-Order.

Omaha, Neb.—Judge Dickinson, in the District Court, on application of John O. Yeiser, an attorney representing the labor unions whose members are on strike, issued an injunction against the business men and proprietors even more sweeping than that issued by the Federal court against the unions a week ago. The order restrains the business men from refusing to sell goods to dealers who employ union labor, prevents them from boycotting union labor, requires the Business Men's Association to cease holding meetings or conspiring against the unions or in any way interfering with the unions in the management of their affairs.

Mrs. Eddy's Church Gift of $120,000.

Through the gift of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the Christian Scientists of Concord, N. H., are to have one of the finest church structures in the Granite State. The gift of Mrs. Eddy includes the lot of land now occupied by Christian Science Hall, in the heart of the city, at the corner of State and School streets. In addition to the gift of this site Mrs. Eddy presents to the church a cash donation of $100,000, making her total gift represent the sum of $120,000.

Manchuria Open to World.

M. Plancon, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, at Pekin, China, announced that all Manchuria was open to foreign travel, and that passports were no longer necessary.

Reports of Russian Activity Denied.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says the Japanese Consul at New-Chwang has telegraphed denying all the rumors of Russian military activity and the reinforcing of the garrisons in that region.

Site For the Peace Palace.

It is stated that the Hotel Vieux Doelen will be purchased as a part of the site of the Peace Palace, at The Hague, Holland, which is the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The site is the best at The Hague. The price is $300,000.

Newsy Gleanings.

But two and a half per cent. of the people of Bulgaria are Moslems.

Sixteen ounces of gold are sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.

Cremation is illegal in Prussia, and recently the Diet rejected a bill to legalize it.

The United States Weather Bureau employs 1400 trained observers at 180 stations.

The Association of the Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics meets next year at Concord, N. H.

MUST CONTROL THE PACIFIC

President's Most Important Speech Since He Left St. Louis.

WE INDEFINITELY DESIRE PEACE

But to Maintain Its Supremacy America Must Be Constantly Prepared For War—His Theme Was Trade Development and the Protection of Our Newly-Acquired Possessions.

San Francisco, Cal.—President Roosevelt made the most important speech he has delivered since he left St. Louis at the Mechanics' Pavilion here. His subject, "Expansion and Trade Development and Protection of the Country's Newly Acquired Possessions in the Pacific," together with the advocacy of a greater Navy, made his speech of particular interest to Californians, and he aroused his auditors to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The President said:

"Before I saw the Pacific slope I was an expansionist, and after having seen it I fail to understand how any man confident of his country's greatness and glad that his country should challenge with proud confidence our mighty future can be anything but an expansionist. In the century that is opening the commerce and the progress of the Pacific will be factors of incalculable moment in the history of the world. Now, in our day, the greatest of all the oceans, of all the seas and the last to be used on a large scale by civilized man bids fair to become in its turn the first in point of importance. Our mighty Republic has stretched across the Pacific, and now in California, Oregon and Washington, in Alaska and Hawaii and the Philippines, holds an extent of coast line which makes it of necessity a power of the first class on the Pacific. The extension in the area of our domain has been immense; the extension in the area of our influence even greater.

"America's geographical position on the Pacific is such as to insure our peaceful domination of its waters in the future, if only we grasp with sufficient resolution the advantages of this position.

"We have taken the first steps toward digging an isthmian canal, to be under our own control, a canal which will make our Atlantic and Pacific coast lines, to all intent and purposes, continuous, and will add immensely alike to our commercial and our military and naval strength. The inevitable march of events gave us the control of the Philippines at a time so opportune that it may without irreverence be held providential. Unless we show ourselves weak, unless we show ourselves degenerate sons of the sires from whose loins we sprang, we must go on with the work that we have begun.

"I earnestly hope that this work will always be peaceful in character. We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way to obtain it is to show that we are not afraid of war. We should deal in a spirit of fairness and justice with all weaker nations; we should show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights. Such showing cannot be made by bluster, for bluster merely invites contempt. Let us speak courteously, deal fairly and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do these things we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed, to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong.

"We must keep on building and maintaining a thoroughly efficient navy, with plenty of the best and most formidable ships, with an ample supply of officers and of men, and with these officers and men trained in the most thorough way to the best possible performance of their duty. Only thus can we assure our position in the world at large and in particular our position here on the Pacific.

"All our people should take this position, but especially you of California, for much of our expansion must go through the Golden Gate, and the States of the Pacific slope must inevitably be those which would be most benefited by and take the lead in the growth of American influence along the coasts and islands of that mighty ocean where East and West finally become one."

In the afternoon the President broke ground at the Baker street entrance to Golden Gate Park for a monument to be erected to the memory of President McKinley by the citizens of San Francisco.

FEAR SCOURGE ON ISTHMUS.

Dangerous For White Men on Canal Zone, Says General Hains.

Washington, D. C.—General P. C. Hains, a member of the Isthmian Canal Sub-Commission, who has just returned from the Isthmus, says that fever is prevalent there and that it is quite dangerous to white men. He says it is either yellow fever or such a malignant type of malarial fever as to be as bad as yellow fever.

The condition can be improved, but it would require control by the Government of sanitary measures. He thinks it would take about a year to place the canal region in proper sanitary condition.

"Wet" Vote Sweeps New Hampshire.

The cities of New Hampshire have voted for license. The towns went fifty-nine for license and 127 for no license, prohibition having been the law since the 50's. The eleven cities gave a majority of more than 11,000 for license—yeas, 18,758; nays, 7524.

Mad Carpenter Dead in the Hold.

Stephen Oscar Writanan, the mad carpenter of the Norwegian bark Emigrant, who for nineteen days was in the hold of the vessel and held the crew at bay, was found dead at Halifax, N. S., beneath a cask.

The Plague Spreading in China.

Consul-General McWade at Canton, China, cabled the State Department, at Washington, that the bubonic plague is spreading rapidly among all the towns and villages west of the Canton River.

Submarine Boats Accepted.

The submarine tropedo boats Grampus and Pike have been formally accepted by the Navy Department at Washington, from the builders at San Francisco, Cal.

Princess Alice to Marry a Greek Prince

At London the betrothal is announced of Princess Alice, the favorite granddaughter of Queen Victoria, to Prince Andreas, fourth son of the King of Greece.

No French Naval Maneuvres This Year.

It has been decided that there will be no French naval maneuvres this year.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY NORTH CAROLINIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THOMAS. C. BABB,——————Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY MAY 21 1903.

Below we print a letter written by Kennieth Raynor, under date of Feb. 4th. 1840.

It exposes the fraud and deception practised by the Van-Buren party during that administration. And what was true of that party at that time is true of the Democratic party of to-day.

We will print in our next issue a prospectus of the Madesonian, run by the Whigs during that campaign, giving the reasons why Harrison should be supported and VanBuren should not.

Washington City, Feby. 4th, 1840.

My Dear Sir.

I have concluded to address a letter of the same tenor and import of this, to some of the most prominent men of my district, who may feel an interest in political affairs. With all the circumstances of the N. Jersey election case, you are no doubt acquainted. The wanton violation of all law and justice, committed by the Van Buren party in that case has, in my judgment, brought disgrace upon the American Congress.

To suit party purposes, the Constitution was violated, and the law disregarded. N. Jersey is still unrepresented in our house. The case is before the committee of elections: and it will probably be several weeks before they report. My own opinion is that by a party movement, the VanBuren pretenders will be put in the vacant seats; for that party will want their votes, to aid in passing the sub-treasury bill. That measure has passed the Senate, and I think it will certainly pass our house. Its tendency must be, to augment the pressure and distress, that already exists in the country, and if so, no eye can foresee the ruin and disaster, that awaits the community at large.

Since the reference of the N. Jersey election case, our house has been for the most part engaged in a discussion, upon the subject of abolition petitions, and after a debate of nearly three weeks, we came to a vote a few days ago. We have obtained a stronger measure for the South, than was ever had before. It is,—That "no memorial or petition, on the subject of slavery, shall be received, or in any way considered" by the house. This is one of the rules of order, which are to endure not only for the session, but for the whole Congress. So hereafter, during this Congress, it will be out of order, for any member to present any such petition. This has been effected, by the firmness and decision of the Southern Whigs.

The VanBuren party were for persuing the same shifling, trimmering course, that they have for several sessions past: that is to recieve the petitions, for the purpose of satisfying the abolitionists, and then laying them on the table, without reference, for the purpose of deluding the South. We Whigs of the South took the ground, that as these petitions asked for a violation of the Constitution, they ought not to be recieved. We were determined that the VanBuren party should no longer use this question of abolition, for political effect, and we therefore forced them to a direct vote on the question of reception. They writhed under the operation, and tried every way to dodge the issues. We held them to it however, and by our firmness, secured to the South, the strongest vote upon this subject, ever obtained in Congress. It is thought by some, that an attempt will be made, to bring up the discussion on it again. Mr. Adams, who has in his possession, 250 petitions, says, (as I learn) that he will present them, that the course of the house has violoted what he calls the constitutional right of petition, and that it is therefore void. If he attempts to revive it, there will yet be much excitement. My own opinion is, that the course taken by the house, will produce an extreme case, one way or the other. It will either kill abolition effectually, or it will cause it to rage fiercer, and to present itself in a more frightful shape than ever. Mr. Adams in his speech, threatened that the latter would be the case. At all events, the South has nothing to lose, for if there be real danger, the sooner we know its extent, the better.

Since the decision on abolition, our house has been engaged in a discussion, on the subject of the public printing, and here the VanBuren party have proven their hypocracy in a most striking manner. The Whigs were for putting the printing out by contract, to the lowest bidder, by which, as has been proven some $60,000 per annum would be saved to the government. But no, the party were determined to make Blair of the Globe public printer, to pay him for the abuse and slander, which he has lavished upon decent and honest men. While the debate was going on, a letter was recieved from a gentleman in Pensylvania, of responsibility and character, proposing to execute the publick printing 34 per cent cheaper than had been usually allowed. This letter was read, yet it all availed nothing. This VanBuren party, that pretends to love the people so well, have thus given evidence of the economy which they practice, in taking care of the people's money. The Whigs fought this matter to the last, but were finally forced to a vote about 8 o'clock at night, when Blair was elected, and now, that "galvanius corpse" as Pickens once called him, is printer to both Houses, at a nett in-come, as is said of more than $100,000 per annum.

Bentons bill for the armed occupation of Florida, has passed the Senate, it will meet with strong opposition in our house and in its discussion, the whole policy of the Administration, will be brought in review. The bill proposes, to "populate the territory by giving the land to settlers, who are to preform military duty, and to be ready at a moments warning, to defend the country against the Indians It is like all the rest of Benton's humbugs; in less than three months, after these settlers are located, they will be calling on the government to protect them Mr. Calhoun has introduced a new project in the Senate, in regard to the public lands. It proposes, in effect, to give away the public lands, to the new states, in which they lie. This would prove a most ruinous measure to the old states; and although party discipline may carry it through the Senate yet, I hope it will be defeated in our house. Calhoun has humbled himself at the feet of VanBuren, and now stands forth as the champion of the Administration in the Senate, and the members from South Carolina in our house, with the exception of Thompson, are as thorough VanBuren partisans as any in Congress.

We shall probably be here till July, for our house has as yet done as good as nothing, and it is very evident, that the VanBuren party intend to spend the whole session, in party schecmes and movements, for the re-election of their Idol. I have however, a hope, a strong hope, that all their manouvering will be in vain. By the way how comes on Harrison in North Carolina, and especially in Edenton district? I hope he is doing well. I am sure we can carry him in North Carolina if the Whigs will do their duty. Accounts are daily reaching here, from every part of the Union, of the extext and growth of Harrison's popularity. The Whig members of Congress here, are confident of his success. For myself, I prefered Mr. Clay, but I am willing to abide the decision of the National Convention. I am now convinced, that Harrison is the strongest man we could have started, and when victory is within our reach, I hope we shall not lose it, by divisions among ourselves. In matters of this sort, there must be a compromise of interests, every one can not have his choice, and I therefore, hope that no one who is a good Whig will hesitate, as to his course. As to the charges against Harrison about abolition they are vile slanders, he is as sound on that subject, as you or I. In his speech at Vincennes, and his letter to Denny, no Whig, after witnessing the corruption and party intrigue, of this administration, as I have even in my short residence here could hesitate for a moment, between Harrison and VanBuren. It really seems, that Providence has inflicted this administration upon the people of this country, as a punishment for some great national sin.

Will you allow me to suggest to you, that the next Legislature in our state, will be one of great importance, it will fix the political character of the state, for the next four years, among other things two Senators are to be elected. Every Whig then should bestir himself and use his efforts to procure the election of Whig members from his county, one vote may turn the scale. Let me make another suggestion, the electors in our state must take the stump, and canvass their districts if so there is no doubt of our success. It is the only plan by which we can get our friends to the polls. Put abroad this idear, and let the elector from your district, be instructed, by the convention that nominates him, to take the stump. This course is to be pursued in Tennesee and Virginia.

Enclosed you will find a prospectus for the Madisonian newspaper. This paper is to be the organ of the Harrison party. It is not a rival of the Intelligencer, but in aid and support of it. The Intelligencer, owing to its quiet and moderate tone, cannot compete with the Globe. We must have a paper here to carry on the war, and if need be, to carry the war into the enemy's country. The Madesonian will do this, it will be edited with great spirit and ability. But to enable the paper to succeed, we must have patronage. All the Whig members of Congress, have subscribed from their own purse, for the support of the paper, and we must appeal to our constituents to aid us by taking the paper, and trying to get others to do the same. Get as many subscribers as you can, and send back to me, at all events, you will take the paper yourself, if so inform me immediately. I should be glad at all times to hear from you.

Yours Very Respectfully,
K. RANER.

We get the following from Bradstreet's:

"The total amount of money in circulation on May 1 amounted to $2,374,353720, which represented an increase of over $113,700,0000 as compared with the corresponding date last year. Here again, the most noteworthy change was in gold certificates, which showed an increase of over 78,500,000. Gold coin showed a decrease of about $14,300,000. Standard silver dollars exhibited an increase of over 4,500,00, silver certificates one of over $10,100,000 and subsidiary silver a gain of over $9,-400,000. Treasury notes of 1890 showed a decline over $11,800,0000 and United States notes an increase of over $5,900,0000, while national bank notes exhibited an increase of over $33,300,000. The per capital circulation calculated on the basis of a population estimated by the Treasury experts at 80,257,000, is put at $29,-58. This represents an increase of 24 cents for the month and 92 cents as compared with the corresponding date last year. This is the highest point thus far reached, as disclosed by the Treasury department records."

Thus are we gradually but surely approaching that financial millennium of $50 per capita. And every dollar as good as gold, too.

And yet, with all this increase of currency the men of finance and industry are really deeply concerned over the very probable shortage in money next fall when crop moving time comes. The crops promise to be enormous, manufactures more so, and the demand for consumption—foreign and domestic—beyound the present monetary supply to promptly handle as great as it is. The railroads are in as uncertain a situation as to ability to meet the demands upon them for the prompt transportation which is now regarded inevitable. Our very prosperity as a people is getting beyound control.

If the above from the Morning Post be true and there is none to dispute it. Will the Post be so kind as to give us a reason for the wish to change the administration and place the Democrats in charge of the government, under their administration directed by Mr. Cleveland. We had Soupe Houses and Coxey Arney?

Under Republican Rule directed by Mr. Roosvelt, our very prosperitp are getting beyound control. Then why change, why Swap full Pocket Books, full Dinner Pails, and abounddant, Home cumforts for the Poverty and want under the Cleveland administration tell Brother Post.

Of course, Mr. Hanna, the Tariff is all right as it is if it will only stay so. —Brookly "Standard- Union."

A Correspondent to the Carolinian has the following to say of the newly elected Mayor of Hertford.

We congratulate the Newly Elected Commissioners of Hertford upon their initial work (Viz) Their elected of Mr. W. T. McMullan to the Mayorality of the Town. We have known Mr. McMullan for a number of years, our acquaintance began during the war where we knew him as a brave and gallant Soilder, our after acquaintance marked him as an Inteligent upright christian Gentleman. Erratic at some points we May have thought him, But always found him true to his friends, and Loyal to the principles of truth and right as he saw and understood them.

Mr. McMullan is a Democrat of the Strieghtest Sect, but is neither apurblind furious partizan nor a Mewing purring Scophant, but a brave patriotic Citizen. Both in Politics and Religion we are the adherants of diffenent creeds, but it affords us pleasure to have character of the man. And congratulate the citizen of the Town of Hertford on having for their Mayor a man who neither men nor Devils can either bribe or boss.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs C. B. VanMetre of Shepherdtown, W. Va., says "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by all Druggist. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes 50c, $100.

Reflections of a Mechanic.

A mechanic of our city, a good one, too, who fought gallantly for four years in the Confederate Army and has voted the Democratic ticket regularly until recently, remarked to a few friends at a recent social event while they were enjoying cigars after luncheon, as follows:

"The war was pretty poor and one cold, disagreeable night I was on patrol post duty as a picket, when all at once the question flashed upon me, 'What was I fighting and enduring the hardships of camp life for, anyway?' The answer came back as usual, 'Fighting for my niggers.' I soliloquized, 'I have not got nor never had a nigger,' I was in the same fix as the balance of my company —no worse or no better off. We were all fighting for something which we did not have. The war from that day lost interest to me, but I served my time out and was honorably discharged." Continuing in the same reminiscent mood he said: "I was for Cleveland and reform up to 1893, when the object lessons was as plain to me as had been the reason why I had been in the Confederate Army. In that year I was walking on my uppers, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I procured enough to supply my family with the necessaries of life. I was, or though I was, for Free-Trade, but by the actual working of the Wilson-Gorman bill I saw the industries of the country paralyzed, and skilled, as well as all other kinds of labor, idle and most of the mechanics as hard up as I was. There was a cause for this general depression, of course, and I concluded it was too much Democratic Free-Trade. I am not versed on the intricacies of the Turiff, but a blind man can see the difference between '93 and now, and cannot but know, if he will think, that under Free-Trade working men always have hard times, and under Protection prosperity. I now have more work than I can do, at good prices, and in the future expect to vote to benefit myself and family by acting with the party which has wrought the wonderful change in less than ten short years. I am not a politician, further that in the future to lay aside prejudice, war issues and what I used to be, and vote not as I shot, but with the part or policy which puts money in my pock t as a recompense for labor, and at the same time makes labor in demand throughout the entire country. America for Americans before foreign countries, is a pretty good motto."—Bates (Mo) "Record."

The Wastes of The Body.

Every seven days the blood, muscles and bones of a man of average size loses two pounds of warnout tissue. This waste cannot be replenished and the health and strength kept up without perfect digestion. When the stomach and digestive organs fail to perform their functions, the strength lets down, health gives way, and disease sets up, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure enables the stomach and digestive into the kind of blood that rebuilds the tissues and protects the health and strength of the mind and body. Kodol cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. It is an ideal spring tonic. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Makes Kidneys and Bladder Right

Pianos. Pianos.

Removal Sale-

Must be closed out regardless of Price or Terms,

By May 25th. 1903

$40. Buys a beautifull Knabe Square 7 Octaves, good tone and action, Original Price, $800,

Terms $3 cash $3 per month.

$55. Gets a still better one full octave, over strung bass, in excellent condition, this Piano must be seen to be appreciated.

Terms $3, cash, $3. per month

$80. Will place in your home a beautiful French designed square, Hand carved leg's and Empire case. This Piano has been used only a little we guarantee it for 5 years. This is a rare opportunity to get a good Piano for the beginners.

Terms $5. cash $5. per month,

Any of the above Pianoes we will take them back any time within 3 years in exchange in New Ones and allow you every cent you Paid for them.

This is an opportunity not to be missed.

In the removal sale we are offering our full Stock—these prices are obliged to interest You—

$250. Upright $195.
300. " 230.
400. " 340.

They are going very fast only a few more left.

Terms $10. cash $7 per month, Stool and scarf free

Every instrument sold under Written Guarantee.

Correspondence given promptattention.

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For tempting breakfast foods to richest materials for dainty deserts we fill your wants perfectly

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Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Jan. 24th, 1903

TRAIN SERVICE.
SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Elizabeth City daily (except Sunday) 2.05, p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 4.20, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City " " 11.40, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 1.55, p. m.

NORTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) Hook, 7.30
Arrive at Edenton " " 10.00 a. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 5.55, p. m.
Leave Eliz City (daily except Sunday) 3.15 p. m.
Arrive Edenton 6.00 p. m.
ss. Trains stop at all intermediate stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.
Schedule in effect February 17, 1902.



Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 7.00 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. for Pig moth connect, With Washington and Pamlico R. R. for Washington, N. C., and with steamer for Windsor. Steamer leaves Edenton 12.45 daily except Saturday for Scuppernong River. Leave Edenton Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m. for Chesapeake Point Landing.

Daily line between Elizabeth City and New Berne, N. C.—South bound—Leave Elizabeth City—Steamer Sesac, 6.00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Steamer Chesapeake, 5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Both Steamers stop at Roanoke Island and Oriental each way connects with A. and S. C. for Goldsboro and W. N. R. for Wilmington.

Steamers leave Edenton daily except Sunday at 10 a. m. for Washington, N. C. Tuesday Thursday and Saturday 2 p. m. for South Creek Aurora and etc.

For further information apply to W. B. Keys, Agent, Edenton, N. C. or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., at Norfolk, Va.

T. E. KING, Gen'l Mngr. B. C. BUGGINS, Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.

Rose & Eken.

——ARCHITECTS——

Raleigh, - - - - - N. C.

That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

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A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Every body needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture Brick for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G. Thompson, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Double Express Service.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 1st, 1903.

NORTH.

Out:—9.25 a. m. Closes at Office 9 a. m., 2.40 p. m. Closes 1.45 p. m.

In:—12 M., and 6 P. M. Freight received on night train delivered next morning except perishables, which are delivered immediately.

SOUTH.

Out 11: 5 a. m. Closes at Office 11 a. m., 5.45 p. m. closes 5 p. m.

In: 7.30 a. m. and 5.40 p. m. (Delivered at once from train)

All express freight delivered promptly when consignees are known or if address is given, otherwise notice mailed.

OFFICE HOURS.

Opens 7-30 a. m. Close 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Agent

Telegraph Office Hours.

WEEKLY.

Open; 7-30 a. m. Close 9 a. m.

SUNDAY.

8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2; 5 to 6 p. m.
J. D. Sykes, Manager.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

HERE THEY "R."

Good and fresh and worth having
The best groceries and the best way
of handling them gives us the best
business.

"Delicious, Appetizing,
Excellent, Reliable."

OLD & FEARING,
GROCERS.
PHONE 112. FLORA BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

Nature Lends A Helping Hand.

Febold Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water is indorsed and prescribed by more than one hundred and forty leading physicians, including the President of the Va. Medical Society and has cured thousands suffering with diseases, such as: Rheumatism Indigestion, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, and all forms of stomach trouble.

This Concentrated Water is a natural water remedy as it comes from the spring reduced one hundred and sixty times by the Febold process, retaining all of its original medicinal properties. Sold with a guarantee in 50 cents and $1.00 bottles, and costs less than 3 cents per day.

For sale by all the principal druggists and merchants in Pasquotank and adjoining Counties.

For further information, address,

J. M. ECHOLS CO.,
Lynchburg, Va.

Advertising IN THE NORTH CAROLINIAN PAYS.

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE CAROLINIAN $1.00 PER YEAR

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.
This signature, E. W. Grove
Cures Grip in Two Days.
on every box. 25c.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

THURSDAY, May 2 1903.

DR. C. R. RIDDICK.
MODERN DENTIST.
Prices Reasonable. Work Guaranteed. Office N. E. cor. Main and Poindexter street.

I. M. MEEKINS. W. E. WORTH.
MEEKINS & WORTH,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Collections given prompt attention.

Money Loaned on approved security and claims collected anywhere in the United States or Canada. Apply to
EDMUND ALEXANDER,
Attorney-at Law and Manager of "The Carolina Collecting Agency."
Rooms Nos.5 and 6, Academy of Music,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

We invite you to inspect the Conduit system of Electric wiring which we are now Installing in the Residence of Mr. I. M. Meekins on Main St.
Chesapeake Construction Company,
10 Brewer Street,
Norfolk, Va.
Electrical supply Dealers and Constructors, Fixtures, Bells, Annunciators, Telephones, Motors & Generators

Elopement.

The community of Pine Town, N. C., is much stired over the elopement of Wm. McCoy Jackson, a young white man and Mrs. Emmer L. Stubbs, the wife of Bessie B. Stubbs.

Jackson is about 22 years old 6 feet high with dark hair. The woman is a brunett 23 years old and quite good looking. They left Pine Town on April 11th, and when last heard from, they were on the train between Parmelee and Wallace and is supposed to have gone to Norfolk or Newport News.

Any information regarding them, sent to Jessie B. Stubbs, A. Walters or John R. Boyd, at Pine Town, N. C., will be gladly received and the information liberally rewarded.

Mr. Woodard Fearing of Manteo N. C. was in the city Saturday.

Master John Harney spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Moyock, N. C.

Mr. J. L. Wells, former forman of the Star Heel has accepted the position as forman of the "Transcript," in Edenton.

Mr. William Copper, who has been employed in the U. S. Fish Hatchery at Edenton returned to the City Monday.

Mr. Claud Williams, a student in Medicine at Richmond Va., returned last Saturday.

Messrs. Jessie Sawyer and Eugene Bell, after an absence of sometime return to the city last week.

Mr. Cliff Sawyer left Saturday for Baltimore Md. to be present at the graduation exercises of the Medicae School in which his brother, Mr. Walter Sawyer is a Student.

Mr. G. E. Robinson, a well known hotel man of Washington N. C. will make this city his future home.

Mr. Robinson has bought the C. L. Lister property on Church Street and is conducting an up-to-date hotel therein. We wish him abundant Success.

Mr. John L. Harris, who has been engaged in teaching school in Georgia, has closed his school and returned to the city.

Mr. Charles Wood, formerly of this place but now of Hertford was in the City as the guest of relatives last week.

After spending a few days in the City as the guest of relatives, Dr. E. F. Martin returned to Edenton on Monday.

There is a Masonic Bazar being held at their Hall on Water Street during this week Proceeds from same to be applied to the fund for the erection of a Masonic Temple in this City.

The Ball Caltivator have moye thoir stock Machinery Co from the Old Albemarle hotel building to their New quarters on Martin Street.

Professor H. E. Hoddison, of Norfolk, a well knows pians tuner and organ builder is in the city repairing the pipe organ in the 1st Baptist Church.

Mr. Frank Benton a through builder, carpenter and contractor of this city, left Monday for Moyock, N. C. where he will make estimates on a large and expension building which will be erected in that place in the near future.

The Diamond Ring contest at Selig's will close on Friday Nights. The proceeds of this contest will be Contributed to the Masonic Temple funds.

Senator Allison speaks of the futility of Tariff revision as if he had in mind the many uses of the old pigeon hole.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

Hertford Notes.

Mr W. B. Walker is spending a few days at his home in Columbia N. C.

Mrs Booth the Baptist Ministers wife and son has arrived in our town.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Jordan and son of Tyner spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Miss Janie Blanchard has gone to Greensboro to attend her sister's commencement.

Mr. G. H. Newby is very sick at his home on Church St.

Mr. Havard Hughes and Miss Nora Ward attended serice at Bethel Sunday.

Mr. Jake White and sister Miss Ladesdent Sunday in E. City

Mr. B. F. Perry and Mrs. R. J. Saunder spent Sunday at Center Hill.

Winfall Items.

Mr David Lane and Miss Alma Davis enjoyed Childrens day at Oak Grove Sunday they report a pleasant time.

Miss Jenny Lane of Newhampshire is on a visit to Mr. J. W. Hurdle near here.

WANTED.

A good Horse in trade for Piano or Organ. Wanted for Country roads, and therefore, must be a good animal.

Address, Ames and Burk, Dealers in Pianos and Organs, 169 Main Street,
Norfolk, Va.

According to Senator Martin of Virginia "the only hope of Tariff revision is through the Democratic party. The Senator says 'revision,' but he means 'destruction."—Providence News."

If Iowa Republicans want to plunge into a Tariff revision they might as well know right now that Republicans in other States are not with them. Prosperity under the present Tariff law is good enough for most of us.—Rochester (N. Y.) "Union."

When a Democrat gets far enough out of the mire to announce that he is a "modified Protectionist" it will not take him long to advance far enough till he may declare he sees the sight and glory of Protection.—Moravian Falls (N. C.) "Yadkin Jackal."

A Little Early Riser

now and then, at bedime will cure constipation, Biliousness and liver troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the famous little pills that cure by arousing the secretions, moving the bowels gently, yet effectually, and giving such tone and strength to the glands of the stomach and liver that the cause of the trouble is removed entirely, and if their use is continued for a few days, there will be no return of the complaint. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Put Him Up.

If the Democrats want to make a real test on the Tariff question in 1904 they should by all means put up Grover Cleveland as their candidate. If such be their purpoe he is the logical, the only nominee. In the hearts and minds of the American people the name of Grover Cleveland is unalterably linked with poverty, ruin, calamity and despair. Put him up and see what will happen to him.

From a Cat Scratch

on the arm to the worst sort of a burn, sore or boil, DeWitt's Witch Hazel is a quick cure. In buying Witch Hazel Salve, be particular to get DeWitt's—this is the salve that heals without leaving a scar. A specific for blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Sold by Standard Pharmacy.

Bound to Kick Anyway.

It seems pretty hard work to please a Free-Trader. He wants foreign goods to come in and yet holds up his hands in horror at our billion dollars' worth of imports and says Protection is a failure. He must be simply mad clean through because we can afford to pay the billion and still have twenty to thirty billion more to spent at home, and put aside something for the rainy day.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Galledge of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at all Druggist.

The Preventive Tariff.

In a recent interview, Senator Frye directs attention to an often overlooked point in connection with the Tariff—namely, the preventive character of the schedules.

For example, American manufacturers produce and sell cotton goods more cheaply than they are produced and sold anywhere else. What then is the need of Protection for such goods? asks the Tariff smashes. Simply this, to prevent the demoralization of the American market by the unloading upon it of the surplus supplies of foreign manufacturers. For instance, if the Manchester manufacturers were to find themselves over stocked, if there were no Protective Tariff in the United States, they could send their surplus over here and market it without profit or even at a loss. For the time being they could break prices to a ruinous point, to the great injury of American manufacturers and with the probable result of throwing American wage-earners out of work until normal conditions were resumed.

The very fact, of which the Tariff-Smashers make so much, that American manufactures are sometimes sold abroad at lower prices than they bring at home, is an illustration of the point suggested by Senator Frye. The products so marketed are a surplus. Manufacturers who are confronted with the alternative of closing their mills until the domestic demand warrants resumption, or of keeping their machinery employed and their employees at work, with the expectation of selling their surplus abroad, choose the latter plan, to the advantage of their workmen.

This process would be reversed, to the demoralization of our industries, if the preventive Tariff did not stand in the way.—Boston "Journal."

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at all Drug Stores.

Dangerous Fooling.

A Republican paper here and there, as well as many Democratic paper, assume that William B. Allison, of Iowa, means the Republicans will frame a Tariff bill in the coming session of Congress so as to head off the Democratic attacks.

It is safe to say that the Senator has nothing of the sort in mind. If any one in the national politics of the country for the next twelve or fifteen months can be said to be certain, it is that the Republicans will prepare no Tariff bill in the coming congress.

No changes in any of the Tariff schedules will be made next winter or next summer. The Tariff will remain precisely as it is now until after the election, except as the Cuban reciprocity treaty compels a slight change.

The Republicans are in easy control of both branches of Congress. They know the peril of fooling with the Tariff immediately before an important election. Experience has shown that the party responsible for any Tariff tinkering at such a time has an excellent chance to suffer in the ensuing election.

No chances will be taken by the Republican party on this issue in 1904, notwithstanding its preponderance among the voters of the country.

The Iowa Senator himself has pointed out the danger of any fooling with the Tariff on the eve of an election. As he shows, there are wide differences of opinion among the representatives of the various political parties as to the rates of duty which ought to prevail on certain articles.

These divergences of view would make the fight on the duties, if any change at all were attempted, long and disturbing. It might take four or five months for a Tariff bill to go through the Senate alone, and the chances are that it would be altered there as robustly as the Wilson bill of 1894 was changed in the upper body. With a Tariff fight under way in Congress in the spring and summer of 1904, the Republicans would be seriously embarrassed, despite the fact that they have an immense majority among the voters of the country.—Fr nton "Gazette."

Poor Old Democracy.

She sits like a hen on rotton eggs,
She wobbles like a man with wooden legs,
She has no principles, no particular aim,
She only stands up to be knocked down again.
Hannah is after them.
Grover Cleveland, D. B. Hill and John R. McLean
Will down Bill Bryan if nominated again
Bill Bryan with his monster "Cross of Gold.."
Failed to keep his state in the Democratic fold.
Hannah is after him
Johnson, Ben Tilman, pitchforks and brick
Made well disposed democrats feel awful sick
Some want this and some want that,
But very few known where they "are at."
They know Hannah is after them.
Like drunken men they stagger and reel,
Like a pig with a ring in his tail they squeal,
Like a ship without a rudder they roll.
Mark Hannah makes them hunt their hole
Hannah is after them
B. F. Smith,
Nevada, Ohio

The Kiss Killers.

"Have you read," asked Hiawatha,
"How the daffy legis'ators
Have been jumping onto kissing?
Have you seen the resolutions
Introduced by them tothrottle
Or discourage osculation?
Years ago when Minnehaha
Was a maiden fair and graceful
I was often at the wigwam
Of her dad, the arrow maker.
And your uncle Dudley
Just improved each shining moment
Like a bee, I sipped the honey
From her rosy lips and never
Overlooked a bet, that's certain!
Now I'm growing old and hardened,
But I have sweet recollections
Of the good old easy corner
In the arrow maker's wigwam,
And I don't begrudge to others
What I once was very fond of.
I'm not like those hoary headed
Senators who can no longer
Feel a thrill of exultation
When their lips collide with others.
And who wou'd therefore abolish
Osculation altogether.
Never! Here's a health to kissing!
Here's to Ella Wheeler Wilcox!"
—Chippewa, Minn., Herald.

INTENTIONS THAT COUNT.

Only Those Put Into Practice Amount to Anything.

The paving of the road to a very uncomfortable place is said to be composed of good intentions. Nowhere else has this material been tried for paving, though it is plentiful enough for almost any purpose. We all know people whose houses burn when they are "just going to" insure, who lose a cow or a horse when they are "just going to" mend the fence or close the gate, who are "just going to" buy stock when it goes up like a rocket, who are just going to pay a note when it goes to protest, who are "just going to" help a neighbor when he dies, who are "just going to" send some flowers to a sick friend when it proves too late. In fact, they are "just going to" do things all their lives, but never get them started.

"To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it," says Tillotson, "is as if a man should put off eating and drinking until he is starved to death."

"Under every clock in a factory at Cleveland, O., is the motto, "Do it now!" Such a motto, lived up to by every one, would spare the world much trouble. It would add thousands of good deeds to daily happenings, save many firms from bankruptcy through bad debts, paint hundreds of pictures only dreamed of, write books without number and straighten out half the tangles of our complicated social life. The habit of putting off disagreeable duties is responsible for much needless unhappiness, for those bugbears weigh on the mind and prevent the satisfied content that comes from duty well performed. Most tasks promptly undertaken prove less difficult than we anticipated, and the joy of accomplishment often compensates for any hardship experienced.

Don't get to be known for unfulfilled good intentions. Good intentions carried out become the good deeds that make men useful, loved and famous. Doing things rather than just planning them makes all the difference between success and failure.—Success.

A Very Ancient Snake.

The African cobra ranges from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. That it was known in northern Africa thousands of years ago is shown by its familiar appearance in Egyptian hieroglyphics. Near Cape Colony it is almost exterminated, and its destruction is much promoted by that curious and valued long legged hawk known as the secretary bird. Six or seven species of cobra have been distinguished, three of which belong to the Indian region.

Not Yet Ripe.

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person.

"I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him."

Before the other prospective operators could reply the patient turned his head and remarked feebly:

"What do you take me for—a cheese?"—Baltimore American.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County in the case of H. T. Greenleaf and others to the Court, I shall sell at the Courthouse door in Elizabeth City, N. C., for cash, on the 6th day of June, 1903, at twelve o'clock, m., that certain lot or parcel of land known as "The Greenleaf Square," bounded on the North by Matthews street, East by Martin street, South by Main street and West by Pool Street. Same is sold for partition.

I. M. MEEKINS, Commissioner,
May 5th, 1903. per Attorney.

Weak Hearts
Are due to indigestion. Ninety-nine of every one hundred people who have heart trouble can remember when it was simple indigestion. It is a scientific fact that all cases of heart disease, not organic, are not only traceable to, but are the direct result of indigestion. All food taken into the stomach which fails of perfect digestion ferments and swells the stomach, puffing it up against the heart. This interferes with the action of the heart, and in the course of time that delicate but vital organ becomes diseased.
Mr. D. Kauble, of Nevada, O., says: I had stomach trouble and was in a bad state as I had heart trouble with it. I took Kodol Dyspepsia Cure for about four months and it cured me.
Kodol Digests What You Eat
and relieves the stomach of all nervous strain and the heart of all pressure.
Bottles only. $1.00 Size holding 2½ times the trial size, which sells for 50c.
Prepared by E. O. DeWITT & CO., CHICAGO.

Progressive!
We are living in a rapid age; an age of progression. If you see a chance to benefit yourself grasp the oppertunity.---
You can benefit yourself by calling at---
JOS. P. HALL'S DRUG STORE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
17 Washington St. - - - SUFFOLK, VA.
For anything in the line of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Standard Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Fine Perfuncry, Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Supurb Stock, Rubber Goods such as Fountain Syringes, Hot Water Bottles &c.
Remember that we handle a full line of Garden and Field Seeds and our stock is always Best and Genuine.
No finer line of Stationery, Blank Books and Supplies can be found in this section.
Low Prices, Good Goods and Satisfaction Guaranted. All Orders by Mail will be attended to with care and dispatched.
JOS. P. HALL, Druggist,
SUFFOLK, VA.



HORSES CURED.
I cure all diseases to which the horses is subjected such as: Colic, Gravel, Grubbs, Thumps, Staggers and others too numerous to mention. I guarantee a cure, or no pay. Write to, or call on me,
H. R. HUNTER,
Hertford, N. C.

SEABOARD
AIR LINE RAILWAY.
SHORT LINE TO PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, FLORIDA, CUBA, TEXAS CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO, REACHING THE CAPITALS OF SIX STATES.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT
April 19th, 1903

Lv. Norfolk (via Ferry)	9.40 a. m.	8.35 p. m.
Lv. Portsmouth	9.23 a. m.	9.05 p. m
Lv. Suffolk	9.57 a. m.	9.38 p. m
Ar. Lewiston	1.00 p. m.	
v. Weldon	11.55 a. m.	11.15 p. m
v. Henderson	2.10 p. m.	2.22 p. m.
Lv. Raleigh	4.45 p. m.	5.25 a. m
Ar. Southern Pines	6.16 p. m.	6.0 a. m.
Ar. Hamlet	7.50 p. m.	8 23 a. m.
Ar. Wilmington		12.30 p. m.
Ar. Charlotte	10.45 p. m.	10.05 a. m
Lv. Hamlet	10.40 p. m.	7.25 a. m
Lv. Columbia	12.50 a. m.	10.09 a. m
Ar. Augusta		3.20 p. m
Ar. Savanah	4.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Ar. Jacksonville	9.15 a. m.	7.40 p. m
Ar. Tampa	6.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m
Lv. Hamlet, N. C.	9.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m
Ar. Athens	6.05 a. m.	2.30 p. m
Ar. Atlanta	3.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m
Ar. Macon	11.10 a. m.	7.20 p. m
Ar. Montgomery	10.5 a. m.	9.20 p. m
Ar. Mobile		2.55 p. m
Ar. New Orleans		7.15 p. m
Ar. Chattanooga	1.50 p. m.	9.05 p. m
Ar. Nashville	6.55 p. m.	4.00 a. m
Ar. Memphis	8.15 a. m.	3.45 p. m

Connections daily at Southern Pines, with all trains for Pinehurst, N. C. 20 minutes by electric cars. Connections at Jacksonville and Tampa for all Florida East Coast points, Cuba and Porto Rico. Connections at New Orleans for all points in Texas, Mexico and California.
No. 32 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 7.00 a. m.
No. 38 arrives at Portsmouth daily at 5.30 p. m.
J. L. BROWN, Jr.
Asst'r Agt., corner Main and Gramby Sts. New Atlantic Hotel Building, Norfolk, Va.

AT THE FIRST SIGN:
That your eyes have begun hurting, you should visit me. It may mean blindness if you persist in thinking it is nothing, and therefore not worth your time to attend to it. It will only take a little of your time and money to have me test your eyes and fit you properly.
You should not postpone this important matter another day as there is many a man blind today for the simple reason that he insisted on putting the matter off until it was too late.
I also carry a full line of jewelry, watches, silverware &c. Besure to call on me.
THE JEWLER and OPTICIAN,
Poindexter St., Eliz. City.

KIDNEY DISEASES
are the most fatal of all diseases.
FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE Is a Guaranteed Remedy
or money refunded. Contains remedies recognized by eminent physicians as the *best* for Kidney and Bladder troubles.
PRICE 50c, and $1.00.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Guaranteed for All Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Is Safe and Sure
FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
cures the most obstinate cases of kidney and bladder diseases.
It supplies the kidneys with the substances they need to build up the worn out tissues.
It will cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes if taken in time, and a slight disorder yields readily to the wonderful curative power of this great medicine.
It sooths and heals the urinary organs and invigorates the whole system. If your kidneys are deranged, commence by taking
FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
at once. *It will make you well.*
A Physician Healed, Now Prescribes It Daily
Dr. Geo. Ewing, a practicing physician at Smith's Grove, Ky., for over thirty years, writes his personal experience with FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE: "For years I have been greatly bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and enlarged prostate gland. I used everything known to the profession without relief, until I commenced to use FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE. After taking three bottles I was entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it now daily in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles, for I can honestly state I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success."
Had to Get Up Several Times Every Night
Mr. F. Arnold, Arnold, Ia., writes: "I was troubled with kidney disease about three years. I was nervous and all run down, and had to get up several times during the night, but three bottles of FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE effected a complete cure. I feel better than I ever did and recommend it to my friends."
TWO SIZES 50c and $1.00
Cures Acute or Chronic Kidney and Bladder Diseases
FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE
Used by the Most Skillful Specialists for all Kidney and Bladder Diseases
Guaranteed
PREPARED ONLY BY
FOLEY & COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
U. S. A.

BEST WORK,
Best Marble,
Best Granite.
All should know that the C. B. Mason Marble Co., of Elizabeth City, are carrying one of the largest line of work in the State: Don't buy until you see Mr. Mason. He will always make it to your interest—He is the man.
C. B. MASON MARBLE CO.
Nos. 59 and 61 Poindexter St.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



New Orleans, La, National Manufacturers Association, April 15-17. One first class fare for round trip. Tickets on sale April 11-12-13, good until April 19th, but upon payment of fee of 50 cents may be extended until April 30th.

F. H. Ziegler,
Successor to John H. Ziegler.
Undertakers' supplies,
From the cheapest to the best. All telegrams promptly attended to.
CRAPESHAD COOLING BOARDS
when desired. The finest hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut Cloth covered and Metalic Casket as Specialty. All kinds of Cabine work done.

A. J. JORDAN,
Tonsorial Artist.
Keenest razors, Best Horses and Straps, and most accomplished Artists to be found in the city.
No. 46 Water St.
Elizabeth City, N. C.



FOLLOW THE CROWD
Ever stop to think that whatever pleases a great many people must be very nearly all right? Well, it's so. Follow the crowd and you won't make a mistake.
The crowd is coming our way now. The attraction is our
New Line of Spring Clothing.
Priced moderately too.
We Hope to Notice you in the CROWD.
THE FAIR. The Big Department Store
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILL YOU RIDE!
IF SO COME TO US FOR A
BUGGY.
Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.
Elizabeth City Buggy Company

Do you Want To Sell Your Home.
Then put a fair price on it and I'll do the rest. There are lots of people who would buy it if they could see its desirable points as I. A. C. Hathaway the Real Estate man can describe them.
My office is Hathaway's jewelry store on Poindexter St. Call on or write me.

C. W. Parson & Son,
Wholesale & Retail dealer in.
Fancy Groceries,
Fruit & Produce,
Leaders in Low Price.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

F. CRAIG.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Flora Building, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Practice in State and Federal Courts
Collections a Specialty.

The Old Standard
Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic
has stood the test, 25 years. Average annual sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.
Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent Package of GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS.



Miss Rose Peterson, Secretary Parkdale Tennis Club, Chicago, from experience advises all young girls who have pains and sickness peculiar to their sex, to rely on

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many beautiful young girls develop into worn, listless and hopeless women, simply because sufficient attention has not been paid to their physical development. No woman is exempt from physical weakness and periodic pain, and young girls just budding into womanhood should be carefully guided physically as well as morally.

If you know of any young lady who is sick, and needs motherly advice, ask her to write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., who will give her advice free, from a source of knowledge which is unequaled in the country. Do not hesitate about stating details which one may not like to talk about, and which are essential for a full understanding of the case.



Miss Hannah E. Mershon, Collingswood, N. J., says:

"I thought I would write and tell you that, by following your kind advice, I feel like a new person. I was always thin and delicate, and so weak that I could hardly do anything. Menstruation was irregular.

"I tried a bottle of your Vegetable Compound and began to feel better right away. I continued its use, and am now well and strong, and menstruate regularly. I cannot say enough for what your medicine did for me."

How Mrs. Pinkham Helped Fannie Kumpe.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it is my duty to write and tell you of the benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** The pains in my back and womb have all left me, and my menstrual trouble is corrected. I am very thankful for the good advice you gave me, and I shall recommend your medicine to all who suffer from female weakness."—MISS FANNIE KUMPE, 1922 Chester St., Little Rock, Ark. (Dec. 16, 1900.)

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will cure any woman in the land who suffers from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, nervous prostration, and all forms of woman's special ills.

Indians' Fatal Curiosity.

When the overhead trolley system was installed in Mexico City the native Indians, apart from their wonderment as to what unseen force propelled the cars, were anxious to test the new power. They began by trying to stop the car with their hands, and later with their heads and bodies, until the list of casualties became great.

Then a brilliant idea struck them. They had often been to bull fights, and certain of these had watched a peculiar opening ceremony which originated in Mexico, and later was introduced into Spain. Before the bull is set loose in the arena a man clothed in white from head to foot poses as a statue in the centre of the ring. His face and hair are whitened, and he stands without a movement or a flutter of clothing or anything that would tend to show that he is alive.

When the bull is released he first sniffs the air and makes a mad rush for the pedestal. Getting quite close, he stops and snorts, gazing at the figure. Seeing no movement, he gradually retires back in amazement. His attention is then attracted by others, and the man escapes.

The Indians decided to try this on the cars. Dressing themselves in white and putting flour on their face and hair they would stand motionless in the middle of the car tracks facing the coming monster.

There were many ambulance calls before they learned the difference between a bull and a trolley car.—New York Mail and Express.

A Sign of Greatness.

It is a sign of greatness in the man who never tries to solve the problem of the way a woman's mind doesn't work.—New York Press.

Madame Rondeau-Luzean has hatched unfertilized frogs' eggs by sprinkling them with sugar and with common salt.

It is anticipated that the world's supply of gold will be doubled in the next ten years.

An Up-to-Date Game.

Tommy, Robert and Mildred had exhausted the more riotous of their pastimes. All three stood dawdling awaiting a suggestion for something new and exciting. Several things were proposed by the boys, to each of which Mildred objected on the ground that there was no place for a lady in them.

She finally solved the problem herself by saying:

"Let's play that I'm an American heiress, and, you, Robert, will be a duke coming to marry me for my money."

The role suited Robert in every way, but Tommy came out with the objection:

"Where do I come in?"

"Why, that's all right, Tommy," cried the little girl. "You can be the Sheriff after the trunks."—New York Press.

A Thieving Elephant.

The proprietor of Bostock's menagerie, which recently left Dax, in France, has been served with a summons as the result of an act of theft committed by Bob, the big elephant of the show. Bob was leading the procession out of Dax when the horses attached to a peasant's cart became restive, and the efforts of the peasant and several of the menagerie men were required to calm them. Meanwhile Bob availed himself of the opportunity to extract the peasant's dinner, which was in the cart, wrapped up in a serviette, and swallowed the lot.

How Seabirds Drink.

The means by which seabirds quench their thirst when far out at sea is described by an old skipper, who tells how he has seen birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, clattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain squall a hundred miles distant, or even farther off, and scud for it with almost inconceivable swiftness.

MISSOURI BOODLER TELLS

Former Senator Busche Tearfully Confesses to Circuit Attorney Folk.

HE MADE $15,000 CORRUPTLY

School Book Trust, He Says, Paid Him $1000 For One Vote—Names Men Now in the Legislature—Money Offered on Nearly Everything of Importance—Aid For Prosecuting Officials.

St. Louis, Mo.—Driven by his conscience into making a complete exposure of legislative corruption in which he had been engaged, former State Senator Fred L. Busche went weeping to Circuit Attorney Folk and made a complete confession.

He not only told of the crooked deals in which he had been engaged in the last eight years, but also named other legislators of prominence who had been bribed, and gave the names of the corporations which had employed money in furthering their own ends.

Accustomed, as he has been, to stories of unparalleled boodling, Mr. Folk was shocked at the revelations and so much distressed he soon went to his home and would receive no callers. This brilliant Circuit Attorney, who had pushed his investigations unfalteringly, despite threats and offers of fortunes if he would only "let up," has the respect and admiration of the city and State, and is backed solidly in his intention to tear up the rotten legislative structure, root and branch.

After his interview with Mr. Folk Busche was taken before the Grand Jury, where he remained an hour. When he emerged from the jury room tears were streaming down his cheeks. With his face buried in his handkerchief he hurried away, avoiding all questioners.

"I had to do these things," said Busche in reciting his story to the Circuit Attorney. "There were circumstances that made a fellow take money or else get the worst of it."

Busche then told of his connection with legislation four years ago. He prefaced his remarks by saying that all sorts of money was used at that time to influence legislation.

"Money," he said, "was offered on pretty nearly everything of importance. The steam and street railway interests were always very active, and their representatives paid us."

Busche named several Senators who profited handsomely from legislation at the 1899 session, and included one or two who are members of the present Assembly. He broke down twice when confessing to Mr. Folk, and weeping bitterly, said, "I am telling these things only to ease my mind."

Going back to the Thirty-eighth Assembly, when the bill to create a school book commission was one of the principal issues before the Legislature, Busche said the School Book Trust put up a big fund. "I got $1000," he said, "and others got just as much and some maybe more. On one occasion there was a resolution presented to have all bills held in committee. I got $250 for holding up that resolution. Killing bills by smothering them in committee was very common."

Because of the statute of limitations, which prevents prosecution three years after the crime is committed, none of the men against whom Busche has testified can be indicted, but Mr. Folk believes he can get at them in another way.

PREACHER WARNS CHAMBERLAIN.

City Temple Pastor Wins Applause For "Passive Resistance."

London.—The Rev. R. J. Campbell, successor of Dr. Parker and regarded as the head of the Non-Conformists in Britan, said, in the City Temple, that he would pay his other taxes, but the collector would have to seize his hall clock and other chattels for the balance—meaning the tax under the Education Act. The audience of about 3000 stood up and cheered for several minutes.

The pastor added that he had heard that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain was likely to advocate imprisonment for "passive resistance," but he believed that if Mr. Chamberlan imprisoned him his days as Colonial Secretary would be numbered, for Non-Conformity represents half the religious life of the nation.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S FAMILY.

Bill Passed in Virginia to Remove Their Remains to Richmond.

Richmond, Va.—After having defeated the measure once the House of Delegates passed a bill making an appropriation of $500 to remove the remains of the wife and daughter of President James Monroe from Loudon County to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond.

President Monroe died in New York City. The State of Virginia had his remains brought here and a costly tomb erected. Later his wife and daughter died in Loudon County and the graveyard wherein their remains rest is owned by strangers and their graves are neglected.

Sultan Warns Governors.

The Sultan has warned the governors of the provinces of European Turkey that they will be held personally responsible in the event of massacres occurring in the territories under their jurisdiction.

Plot to Kill Consuls.

It is reported from Salonica that the French and Russian consulates there have been discovered to be undermined. Large stores of dynamite have been seized.

Inoculation to Prevent Plague.

The Health Board is preparing to inoculate the Chinese colony of Manila with bubonic serum in order to prevent a spread of the plague. It is estimated that there are 50,000 Chinese residents there.

No Revolution in Bolivia.

Senor Zalles, Charge d'Affaires of Bolivia, went personally to the State Department, at Washington, to deny a report that a revolution had been begun in his country. He said that the report grew out of a riot among miners.

Personal Mention.

King Leopold is a large landed proprietor in France.

The King of Spain, in spite of the reports to the contrary which have been circulated, is said to be in excellent health.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain have presented a silver cup to the cruiser Good Hope, in which they voyaged to South Africa last November.

Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, is said to have received a fee of $200,000 for the work he accomplished in New York City in refinancing a Texas corporation.

It is told of the Marquis Ito, the Premier of Japan, that when a youth he wandered about the streets of London penniless, ragged and hungry, a hungry alien in a strange land.

Frank D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad Company, began his career as a deckhand on a ferryboat on the Potomac River, where he received a salary of $40 a month.

Miss Caroline Gresheimer, of Ohio, is probably the first woman to be appointed an examiner under the United States Civil Service Commission. Her salary is $1600 a year. Miss Gresheimer has the degree of Master of Laws.

DROUTH INJURES CROPS

Reports From Farming Districts Indicate Unusually Dry Spring.

Hay, Grain, Vegetables and Fruits Suffer—Plowing Abandoned—Adirondack Forest Fires Under Control.

Albany, N. Y.—Although no rain of any amount has fallen in the Adirondacks for days, Colonel William F. Fox, Superintendent of the State Forest Preserve, said that the 600 men which the fire wardens have had fighting the fires for some time now have them under good control. No valuable virgin tracts have been destroyed, the areas burned over having been either lumbered or burned over before.

The farmers need rain badly. If rain does not come within the next day or two the crops of rye, wheat, grass and early vegetables will practically be destroyed. No rain has fallen in four weeks, and unless relief comes soon the farmers and gardeners will be in dire straits. Many have deferred planting until there is a change in weather conditions, and the harvest season will at the best be late.

Advices from the interior of Schenectady County indicate that the drouth is so severe that many farmers are unable to proceed with their plowing. Many gardens have been abandoned altogether.

So far this month there has been only .08 of an inch rainfall, which is within .02 of an inch of the average rainfall for one day. The deficiency of rainfall for the month of May up to date is 1.12 inches; the deficiency since January 1 is 3.60 inches. The rainfall during the month of May as a rule regulates the condition of the river during the summer months. Unless there are copious rains in May the vegetables will draw from the water supply stored in the ground, so that even with normal rains during the crop growing season the stage of water in the Hudson and its tributaries will be low during the greater part of the season of navigation.

LAURA BIGGER GETS A FORTUNE.

Made a Wealthy Woman by a Settlement With the Bennett Beneficiaries.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A settlement has finally been reached between Miss Laura Biggar and Peter J. McNulty and R. M. Gulick as to the estate of Henry M. Bennett, the millionaire owner of the Bijou Theatre. The terms of agreement were reached at a meeting in Philadelphia between Attorney E. G. Ferguson, of Pittsburg, and lawyers representing Miss Biggar.

By the agreement Messrs. McNulty and Gulick now own all the Pittsburg property, having paid Miss Biggar $480,000 for her portion, which, by the terms of the will, was sixty per cent. Miss Biggar gets all the personal property of Mr. Bennett, consisting of diamonds and household furnishings valued at $100,000, and is to retain the house in New York City. In all her portion amounts to $620,000, besides an allowance for life of $1800. Thus all the fighting over the sensational case is ended.

Miss Biggar is said to have announced her intention to leave the stage. She is in the best of health and will soon travel in Japan.

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Convicted of Murder and Mutiny on the British Bark Veronica.

Liverpool.—Monsson, Rau and Smith, the latter an American, three of the crew of the British bark Veronica, who were charged with mutiny, murder and arson at sea, were convicted and sentenced to death. The jury strongly recommended Monsson to the mercy of the court.

The prisoners were picked up at sea by the British steamer Brunswick. They reported that they had belonged to the Veronica, which had burned at sea. They were landed at Liverpool, where, upon the statement of the negro cook of the Veronica, who was one of the saved, they were arrested. The cook charged that they had mutinied and killed Captain Shaw, the master of the Veronica, and six members of the crew, after which they set the vessel on fire.

MABINI DIES AT MANILA.

Cholera Kills the Former Insurgent Cabinet Minister.

Manila.—Mabini, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the so-called Filipino Government, died from cholera. Since his return from Guam Mabini had lived in seclusion. Captured correspondence of the Rizal Province insurgents showed that Mabini had been in communication with them, but the letters were not of a seditious nature.

The Filipinos and Americans generally regret the death of Mabini, but there was no demonstration at his burial on account of the nature of his disease.

Woman For Assistant Attorney-General.

The War Department, at Washington, has received mail advices from Manila that Miss Floy Gilmore has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General for the Government in the Philippine Islands. She is the first woman appointed to such an important legal position.

The Salt Trust Fined.

The case of the United States against the Federal Salt Company, charged with violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law, was ended in the United States District Court at San Francisco, Cal., by Judge DeHaven who, in rendering judgment, sentenced the company to pay a fine of $1000.

Held For Yeager's Murder.

Louis Ingles, Willard Eads and Charles Eads, of Hemlock, Ind., were arrested as the result of the murder of Louis Yeager, the Oakford youth whose body was found in a buggy after he had spent Sunday evening in that town calling on his fiancee, Myrtle Finley.

Served Under Napoleon.

Joseph Bashaw, 114 years old, was found dead in his bed at Salem, Ore. He was a Frenchman, and served under Napoleon. He drove an ox team to Oregon in 1847.

The Sporting World.

St. Andrew's golf team defeated Fox Hills, at Chauncey, N. Y., by 18 holes to 10.

Miss Rhona Adair defeated Miss Leigh in the final for the woman's Irish golf championship.

Brooklyn's Horse Show promises to be a big success. There are 500 entries, over 100 more than for last year's show.

The National Sporting Club of London, England, is promoting a great testimonial benefit for the veteran, Jem Mace, in honor of his seventy-third birthday.

George Thursby's Vendale, an American bred horse, won the Chester Cup, value $7500, in England.

The Canada Cup defender, in course of construction at Oakville, will take her first sail about June 15.

Eleven classes for light harness horses are to be opened at the Louisville Horse Show next fall.

The Long Island Amateur Rowing Association will hold the annual regatta on Flushing Bay, August 1.

In a dual field and track meet at New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers defeated Union College of Schenectady by the score of 58 to 38 points.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ —	@	$ 22
Firsts	21	@	21½
Seconds	19½	@	20½
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	11¾
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	14½	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	13	@	14¾
Small	—	@	12
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Part skims, common	—	@	3
Full skims	—	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	17	@	18½
State and Penn.	17	@	18½
Western—Choice	—	@	17
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1902.	2 62½	@	2 65
Medium, choice, 1902	2 17½	@	2 20
Pea, choice, 1902	2 15	@	2 17½
Red kidney, choice, 1902	2 90	@	2 95
White kidney, choice, 1902	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye, choice, 1902	—	@	2 40
Lima, Cal., 1902	2 70	@	2 75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 00
Baldwins, per bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
Ben Davis, per bbl.	2 75	@	3 50
Greening, per bbl.	3 00	@	3 75
Strawberries, per quart	4	@	16
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.	—	@	13½
Chickens, per lb.	10	@	11
Roosters, per lb.	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb.	10	@	11
Ducks, per pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb.	13	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb.	13	@	14
Broilers, Phila., per pair	35	@	40
Ducks, spring, per lb.	—	@	22
Geese, per lb.	11	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1902, choice, per lb.	23	@	24
1901, choice, per lb.	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
Pacific Coast, 1902, choice	21	@	22
1901, choice	—	@	18
Common to good	15	@	17
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb.	1 05	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb.	97½	@	1 00
No. 2, per 100 lb.	82½	@	87½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	70	@	77½
Straw, long rye	—	@	85
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb.	—	@	31
Maple sugar, per lb.	9	@	10
Maple syrup, per gallon	60	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb.	12	@	14
Extracted, per lb.	—	@	7
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State, per sack	1 50	@	1 90
Western, per sack	1 40	@	1 50
L. I., per bbl.	1 75	@	2 12
Sweets, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 75
Turnips, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Peas, per basket	50	@	1 75
Onions, Conn., red, bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Yellow, per bbl.	2 50	@	3 50
Orange Co., red, per bag.	1 00	@	2 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Celery, per case	1 00	@	4 00
Lettuce, per bbl.	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, per crate	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbages, per bbl.	75	@	1 37
Spinach, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Kale, per bbl.	50	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	7 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	3 00
Parsley, per carrier	1 00	@	2 50
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 25
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	75	@	4 50
Shallots, per 100 bunches	25	@	50
Watercress, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 70	@	4 00
Spring patents	4 25	@	4 40
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	87¾
No. 2 red	—	@	83¾
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	56
Oats, No. 2	—	@	38¼
No. 2 white	—	@	41
Rye, Western	—	@	59½
State	56	@	59
Lard, city	8¼	@	8½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	3 50	@	5 65
Lambs, per 100 lb.	6 75	@	7 60
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	6 00	@	7 25
Country dressed, per lb.	8	@	10

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Value of Exports in Ten Months Increased $3,442,429 Over Previous Year.

Washington, D. C.—The value of the four principal articles of domestic export for the month of April aggregating $54,647,860, exceeding by $243,036 those for the same month last year, breadstuffs showing an increase of $3,737,206 and a total of $18,277,501; mineral oils, an increase of $353,920 and a total of $6,036,878, while provisions fell off $2,529,314 and cotton $1,318,776.

Compared with the like period of the previous fiscal year the exports of these articles for the ten months ended April 30 increased $3,442,429 in a total of $830,251,672, breadstuffs being $4,383,905 and cotton $6,955,868 greater, and provisions declining $3,737,206, and mineral oils, $5,031,070.

Strikes Disturb Trade.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Unrest in the ranks of labor has increased rather than abated since May Day when difficulties of this sort usually culminate. No single struggle of great magnitude is in progress, but the frequency of small strikes is disturbing, and in the aggregate a large force is idle, while important industrial undertakings are checked."

Business Failures For a Week.

Failures during the previous week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 175 in the United States and twenty-two in Canada.

Brisk Demand For Implements.

Implement manufacturers are surpassing all records in their purchases of merchant steel, machine shops are working at full capacity, and there is a brisk demand for plates, pipes and tubes. All leading machinery markets report satisfactory conditions.

A Decline in Prices.

Prices of commodities declined slightly during April, Dun's index number falling from $99.267 to $98.561. A year ago the highest point of recent years was touched at $102.289.

San Francisco Coal Demand Large.

The demand for coal at San Francisco, Cal., now is keener than for years. The strike in the British Columbia mines has cut off the supply and the Seattle mines are unable to furnish an adequate amount. Two vessels are on the way from Japan with cargoes of coal.

Winter Wheat Yield Estimated.

According to J. C. Brown, statistician of the Produce Exchange, at New York City, the Government crop report suggests a yield of 546,265,000 bushels of winter wheat.

Pig Iron Cheaper.

All pig irons are a little cheaper than they were a week ago. Foundry pig markets are weak. Sellers are shading their prices to get business, and founders are canceling orders that were not filled on time, and yet it is believed that the founders have very little iron for the last half of the year, and will have to buy soon.

The Fruit Outlook.

The reports concerning apples are somewhat more encouraging than in the previous week, but the outlook for most of other fruits continues very poor.

A Hungry Man's Pledge.

It happened in a Sixth avenue restaurant. A young chap who apparently had seen better days, came in, and, looking round in an embarrassed sort of way, walked up to the girl cashier. He stood for a moment undecided, and then said: "I'm absolutely broke and I'm hungry. Next week I'll have a good place. I've been out of work four weeks, and everything I've owned of any value has been sold—that is, everything but this," he added in a choked sort of voice, "and well—you will understand—she—gave it to me when she was dying. I know it looks awfully silly for a man to wear a thing like this——" And pulling up his sleeve he displayed to the girl a thin gold band bracelet. "Will you take it and let me eat here for this week? I'll buy it back then."

The cashier took the bracelet. A week later an occasional patron who had been a witness to the little affair asked the girl if the bracelet had been redeemed. She said that it had, only a few moments before.

"I guess it must have been his sweetheart," she added, "from the way he acted when he put it back on his arm. Anyway, I'm glad I had the chance to help him out."—New York Press.

Afraid She Wanted to Flirt.

It was a hot day, and when the girl got on the "L" train at South Ferry she was about ready to drop. She tried to open one window and couldn't. Then she tried another and failed again. There wasn't another person in the car. She sat down mournfully and decided to wait for a conductor. Of course he was not forthcoming—conductors never are when they're wanted—so she decided to ask the first man who came into her car to help.

She had not long to wait, for soon one of the lords of creation entered.

"I beg your pardon," said she. "But do you know if this window opens or not?"

He looked at her with the air of one who would say: "My goodness! Who is this young person who dares to so address an unprotected man?"

"No, I don't," answered he, and then settled back in his seat. The girl flushed scarlet, looked, and then, as the humor of it dawned upon her, she began to laugh.—New York Press.

A Borrowed Dinner.

Away out in the suburbs of Brooklyn an anecdote of a borrowed dinner is going the rounds. It seems a certain thoughtless husband brought three men home to dinner one night without giving due notice to the wife of his bosom. Cookie had left the same day, as ill luck would have it, and there was nothing but cold meat in the house. The hostess confided her woes to the handy man who did odd jobs around the place. She knew he was a man of ready resource, ingenious and clever; but when he assured her he would serve a dinner fit for a king if she left the coast clear for him to operate in she could hardly believe him. At the proper time, however, soup was brought in by a boy he had pressed into service, and was followed by fish, entrees, joint, and, in fact, everything comprising a perfect dinner, the only fault being that the intervale between the courses were rather long.

When the well-fed guests had departed, their hostess ran to the kitchen and asked how the repast had been procured.

"Oh, the cook next door is engaged to me," he said, beamingly, "and she'd do anything for me. Her lady was giving a big dinner party, and quick as the things came out of the kitchen my Lottie sent some of them here."—New York Press.

A Centenarian Navy Man.

In the Naval Home in Philadelphia William Mackabee will celebrate his 100th birthday next September. He is the oldest living veteran of the American Navy. Born in Baltimore in 1803, he joined the frigate Constitution as an apprentice in 1817. He served continuously in the Navy until old age sent him to the Naval Home.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Canadian inventor claims to have invented a system of telephoning between stations, utilizing the railroad tracks instead of a line of wire for the transmission of messages. Experiments have been successful.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

It is better to be on the level than to travel down hill.



The Wealth of Mexico.

Statistics for 1901 show that Mexico produced corn worth $104,000,000; wheat, $24,000,000; rice, $2,333,333; beans, $16,000,000; chile, $6,000,000; sugar, $11,000,000; dark sugar, $7,000,000; syrups, $6,000,000; tequila, $4,000,000; pulque, $5,500,000; henequen, $22,000,000; ixtle, $1,000,000; cotton, $6,500,000; cocoa, $1,500,000; coffee, $9,000,000; tobacco, $3,000,000; vanilla, $1,333,333; chicle, $1,000,000, and rubber, $334,000.

Some Maine Epitaphs.

She lived with her husband fifty years and died in the confident hope of a better life.

John K. (killed in the battle of Shiloh) was born in the State of New York, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Here lies Barnard Lightfoot, who was accidentally killed in the forty-fifth year of his age. The monument was erected by his grateful family.—New York World.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Some men are so lazy that they even expect some other fellow to push the button for them.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves keep you clean and cool. Economical and always ready. Sold at good stove stores.

Some people have more money than brains and more conceit than either.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do—use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

The manager who is looking for a clean play will have to scour the market.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some men are such scrappers that they will pick a quarrel before it is ripe.

The Largest Tree.

What is the largest tree in the world? At Majunga, in Madagascar, there is a tree eighteen feet in diameter and fifty-three feet in circumference, and one of the pods or seeds from it measures eleven inches long and over forty inches in diameter. This tree has enormous branches as big as an ordinary tree; and from these branches the missionaries were hanged some years ago.—London Express.

A self-made man is one who has taken advantage of self-made opportunities.

N. Y.—21.



BED BUGS.

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What Everybody Says.

Every one who uses Doan's Kidney Pills free trial has a good word to say for them—that's why they are most prominent in the public eye.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

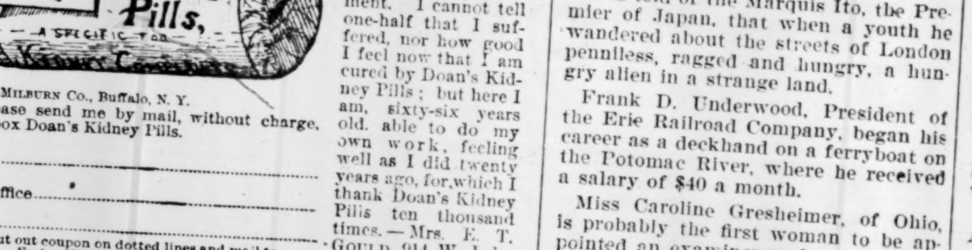
They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—For a year or more I have been suffering with severe pains in the small of my back and kidneys; had tried a number of remedies but without relief. I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and purchased two boxes, and am glad to state that after taking the two boxes of pills I was relieved of all pains, and have not been troubled since. Prior to taking these pills it was impossible for me to get a full night's sleep, but I am not experiencing any difficulty in this respect now.—Yours truly, JOHN E. KRAMER, 2423 W. Main Street.—(Foreman American Tobacco Co.)

ABERDEEN, WASH.—I had a bad pain in my back; I could hardly walk or sit down. I could not write for sample, but got a fifty-cent box of druggist, and they have made me all right. No other medicine did me any good.—AUG. CARLSON, 85 1st St., East.

CHICAGO, ILL.—When I received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering terribly with my back, was sick and unfit to do anything. The several remedies I had used, though highly recommended, did no good, but rather irritated the trouble and made me worse. Before I had used up the sample I was feeling so much better that I got more from the drug store. I could not sleep at night. Had to get up six or eight times, and the urine was so red, would almost think it was part blood—there was a thick sand, like brick-dust sediment. I cannot tell one-half that I suffered, nor how good I feel now that I am cured by Doan's Kidney Pills; but here I am, sixty-six years old, able to do my own work, feeling as well as I did twenty years ago, for which I thank Doan's Kidney Pills ten thousand times.—MRS. E. T. GOULD, 914 W. Lake Street. Doan's Pills cure when others fail.

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